

58 BC Caesar was + C

~~696~~  
696 ✓

In Gaul, The frontier that Caesar  
faced was established in 125 BC

He drove back the HELVETII

He crushed ARIOVISTUS

GLOBE - DALLAS

588c

Before leaving for his province <sup>590c</sup> Caesar made plans to keep control in his own hands. He arranged a marriage between his daughter, Julia, and Pompey, hoping thereby to be assured of that leader's allegiance. Caesar himself married the daughter of the <sup>CALPURNIA</sup> man who succeeded him as consul. The Senate kept its control of the electoral machinery. Cicero and Catp the Younger were liable to make trouble. Caesar tried his best to buy Cicero off; but when he failed, he helped CLODIUS, the sworn enemy of Cicero, to become tribune. Clodius was of

of patrician birth and thus not eligible for the tribunate, but Caesar and Pompey arranged for his adoption into a plebeian family, and he was elected tribune for 58 BC.

Clodius soon introduced several new laws. First he proposed to give grain free to all citizens at Rome, thus winning votes. He legalized all clubs, and by providing free wine for the club members was able to organize groups loyal to himself, Caesar and Crassus supplying the money for the wine. Then Clodius introduced a law to outlaw anyone who had condemned a Roman citizen to death without trial. Cicero had been guilty of this. Cicero fled

58BC  $\Rightarrow$  50BC

Caesar in Gaul

4 yrs 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50

└ LUGGA MEETING

CROSSED RUBICON 49BC

58BC

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Gaul was divided into 3 major tribes, the Belgians, the Aquitanians, and the Gauls (celts).

Helvetians were bravest of Gauls. The Helvetians tried to force their way across the Rhone. CAESAR built a barricade & pushed the Helvetians back. Romans with their organized phalanx and superior discipline

destroyed the enemies Army. The barbarians could not withstand the pike and artillery of the Roman legions. The Helvetians fled but the vastly depleted Army was captured and returned to their territory.

Chiefs of the other tribes came to Caesar. They asked protection against the German SEQUANIANS who under the leadership of the tyrannical ARIOVISTUS, had moved into Gaul. At a battlefield near MULHAUSEN, Caesar's army thoroughly defeated the German force.

58Bc → 57Bc - 49Bc

Caesar was Governor of Cisalpine  
Gaul, Transalpine Gaul and  
Illyricum.

Conquest of Subbia Comata



58-51 BC

Caesar gained enormous political strength from the Gallic Wars which lasted from 58 BC to 51 BC

58BC

Pompey, who had become jealous of Cicero's prominence, refused to help prevent Publius Clodius from forcing Cicero into exile (58BC)  
In the executions under *Senatus Consultum Ultimum*.

Julius Caesar offered to protect Cicero in return for cooperation with the First Triumvirate, but Cicero honorably

refused.

## 58BC Battle of BIBRACTE (Gallic Wars)

In 60BC Rome came under the firm control of its 1st TRIUMVIRATE - Julius Caesar, Marcus LICINIUS CRASSUS, & POMPEY the Great. Caesar then marched an army across the ALPS into modern FRANCE (his assigned sphere of action), where a conquest of the Gauls would bring personal riches and an enviable military reputation. AT BIBRACTE (AUTUN, in east-central France) he encountered a large force of HELVETII who were trying to migrate westward from Switzerland. Caesar posted his 6 legions on high ground, where

they fought off the Helvetii for several hours. Superior discipline and heavier armament enabled the legions to rout their more numerous opponents by nightfall. Pursuing forward Caesar's troops captured the enemy's transport (carts) and their camp. The Helvetii surrendered to Roman domination, while Caesar moved northward.

28 MAR 58BC

Consuls were LUCIUS PISO and  
AULUS GABINIUS.

This was the day appointed by the  
Helvetians to assemble on the banks of  
the Rhone opposite those cantons of  
Allobroges

58 BC

CLODIUS, tribune exiles Cicero

Caesar defeated Helvetii and ARIOVISTUS  
in Gaul.

Spring of 58BC

Caesar took up his duties as governor  
of CISALPINE and NARBONENSE Gaul - i.e.  
northern Italy and southern France.



58BC to 46BC

Since 58BC there had been only one intercalation of the intercalary month.

58-50BC

DURANT

Cassio conquers Israel.

58BC

Age 42

Caesar was Governor of Cisalpine Gaul,  
NARBONENSE Gaul and Illyricum.

He conducted Campaigns against  
the HELVETII and ARIO VISTUS

In Rome CLODIUS was Tribune

58BC

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At end of 58BC Caesar set up  
winter quarters in NORTHEASTERN Gaul.

58-51 BC

These years witnessed those brilliant campaigns of Caesar's which ended in the complete subjugation of Gaul and its acceptance of the laws, language, and civilization of Rome.

58 BC

Pompey & Caesar undertook to  
secure official Roman recognition  
of Ptolemy XII as monarch of  
Egypt in exchange for an  
absolutely enormous payment.  
Ptolemy, for all his immense  
resources found it necessary  
to borrow the money from the  
Roman knight RABIRIUS POSTUMUS.

In 588c, immediately after recompensing  
Pompey & Caesar, Ptolemy was expelled  
by his Alexandrian subjects

58BC

During the 1st day of 58 two of the new  
 praetors at once invited the senate to  
 pronounce all the acts of the tenure of  
 Caesar null & void. One of these men  
 was LUCIUS DOMITIUS AENEAS BARBUS

(the great-great-grandfather of emperor Nero) was  
 able to command a princely inheritance comprising  
 whole armies of farmers & metropolitan clients)  
 He had no reason to love Pompey who as a young  
 man had murdered his brother, his father



had acquired many dependants in Narbonne Gaul  
& Athenobres could hardly wait to go there and  
become governor. The 2nd Praetor who denounced  
Caesar in the senate was GAIUS MEMMIUS.  
Memmius' homosexual tendencies were vigorous if  
poet Catullus can be believed.

These 2 praetors launched a 3-day debate.  
Caesar made 3 speeches in reply (have not survived).  
Without awaiting a verdict, Caesar moved first  
outside Rome where he was already entitled to  
assume his governorship and thus become  
immune to prosecution.

58 BC

Caesar remained in the neighborhood of Rome for 1<sup>st</sup> 3 months of 58 BC. He failed to save one of his subordinates from charges in Rome, but found it possible to arrange for the vetoing of a tribune's request that he himself should appear in Court. He also managed, by the implied threat in his soldiering outside the gates to induce the remaining tribunes

a rule that no attempt should be made  
to deviate, to his disadvantage, from  
the rule that men absent on official  
business were exempt from hostile  
legal action

58/57BC winter

Caesar established winter quarters among the Sequani. During the winter hostile attitude spread from the Sequani to the Belgic people beyond the Marne R. and the Seine R. These Belgae, called a century and a half ago ~~celts~~ celts, were proud of their German origins and retained German customs such

As cremation, they were now Celticised.

The Belgae were now amassing a force estimated at 300,000 men. Caesar recruited 2 new legions in his Cisalpine territory. The Belgae entrusted command to the king of the Suessones (Soissons). Their neighbors, the Remi formed an alliance with Caesar. Caesar advanced to a point on the Aisne R. (probably Berry-au-Bac). After minor hostilities, the huge Belgic host broke up owing to non-existence of a system of food supplies, although the most formidable Belgic tribe had not been engaged.

After the first 3 months, Caesar was convinced he needed more clout in Rome. He enlisted to represent him in Rome; CLODIUS (the one who had been involved in the Bona Dea affair) (one of his sisters ~~and~~ Clodia was the most notorious nymphomaniac in Rome. Caesar had become aware that Clodius possessed an unusual talent for meddling up the workings of

the Constitution & his special gift for organised  
intimidation and violence. Clodius thugs  
swarmed everywhere in a city which still  
possessed NO regular force of Police  
~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> decided to back Clodius for Tribune  
in 58 BC. He had to be adopted by a Plebeian to  
do so. This was done with help of Caesar  
as Chief Priest & Pompey as Augur.

588c

Cloelius' tribunate got off to brisk start. First he put a stop to Bibulus' farewell speech (by clapping his hand over his mouth). Then he trumped CATO's law approving the public sale of cheap corn by a measure providing for its distribution without charge. This ate up more than half of Pompey's total eastern gains. Next Cloelius did his duty to the triumvirate by getting both



Cicero and Cato out of the way. He demanded Cicero's exile, Cicero refused lucrative offers that were made him  
Mar 58 BC Cicero went into exile in Balanus spending 16 mos of his life

Cato was requested to go & organize the annexation of Cyprus from the brother of the king of Egypt. The king committed suicide at the prospect of dealing with CATO

5800

the Total population of Gaul & Germany was about 10 million. The area was inhabited by about 300 separate tribes. ~~It~~ appears that Celtic Gauls originally (about 800 BC  $\pm$ ) came from Germany.

Mar. 58 B.C.

Cæsar hastened to Geneva in eight days (covering 90 miles a day) and at once arranged for its bridge across the Rhone to be demolished. The Helvetii decided to go to the Atlantic by a more northerly route. The Aedui appealed to him formally in aid against the

Helvetii massacre.

Caesar fell upon the migrants on the SAÔNE and slaughtered a quarter of their number; the rest continued northward. Rome followed 5 mi behind. Caesar was obliged to make a detour to the Capital of the Aedui (BIBRACTE) because the food supply broke down.

In another fierce battle, the Helvetii were overwhelmed. They were forced to go back to Germany. Caesar estimates that 258,000 were killed.

586C

Caesar's father-in-law <sup>L. Piso</sup> was  
Consul. He did not succeed  
in arousing a very enthusiastic  
reaction to the defeat of Ariovistus.  
Rome was in the grip of gang  
warfare devised by CLODIUS  
and fighting in the street became  
general.

58 BC

Caesar

The second victory of 58 BC was not against the Gauls but Germans. A century previous German hordes had penetrated to southern France, and had overwhelmed several Roman armies before they were finally annihilated by MARCUS. Negotiations with ARIOVISTUS ended in an ultimatum. He moved toward

the Sequanian Capital Vesontio (Besançon).

Cæsar got there 1<sup>st</sup>, but there was bad morale among some of the Roman Officers.

The more professional centurions were summoned to Lucius's confident forecast of victory. Next a Conference with Ambiorix which came to nothing.

An extremely hazardous battle took place near Genay or Delft, was won for the Romans by a youthful officer; Publius; younger son of Crassus. The German Army (120,000) was almost entirely obliterated. 2 sons of Ambiorix were killed. He escaped in a boat. Next day 2000 after

58-51B c

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Caesar's Gallic War



58-57 BC

## GALLIC WAR

Rome defeated the Gauls

Rome desired to widen her conquests  
Battles: Siege of AVARICUM; Siege of ALESIA  
won by Rome

Roman leaders: J. Caesar and P. Crassus.

Gaul leaders: ARIOVISTUS; CASSIVELAUNUS

AMBIORIX; VERCINGETORIX

Conquest of Gaul was completed  
Britain was subjected

58BC

LE6100

Composed some 4,280 ranker soldiers  
+ 60 centurions + 1,600 non combatant  
servants + perhaps 300 Artillerymen  
+ 100 skilled Artificers.

Consisted of 10 Cohorts of 6 century  
centurions each. E. legion appears to  
have had about 30 pcs of Artillery, more  
Catapultae than Ballistae. Caesar  
introduced the use of Artillery into

battle as a technique of softening up  
the enemy. The legion was commanded  
by a legate or an elected tribune of the  
soldiers if it belonged to the consuls of  
the year. Its officers were centurions.  
The troops were divided into units of 8  
soldiers & 2 arm combatants who tented  
and messed together. Roman soldiers ground  
their own wheat and made their own bread;  
porridge & other staples were provided with  
salted & smoked bacon. They also ate dried  
fruit

58 B C

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Aulus Gabinius was Consul  
As Consul, he helped procure  
the exile of Cicero

58 BC

Hindu Chronologists

The Vikrama era (58 BC) is said in the Jain book (Kālakācāyakhattā) to have been founded after the victory of King Vikramāditya over the Sakas. But some scholars credit the Scytho-Parthian ruler AZES with the foundation of this era.

58 BC

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Caesar defeated the Helvetii  
killing over 150,000. Survivors  
were permitted to resume their  
pastoral and agricultural  
pursuits.

He next defeated Ariovistus  
a German prince.

58-50 DL

Caesar Conquered Gaul

58-51Bc

Caeson Conguand Saul



58 BC

by Caesar

Caesar went to Gaul

3 major tribes: BELGIANS; AQUITANIANS  
& GAULS (CELTS).

Helvetians were bravest of the Gauls  
They were constantly at war with the  
Germans. The leader of the Helvetians died &  
the tribe wishing independence from  
Rome attempted a march through the  
PROVINCE. They tried to force their way

across the Rhone. The Romans with their  
organized phalanx and superior discipline  
destroyed the Helvetian's army. The barbarians  
could not withstand the pike and artillery  
of the Roman legions. The Helvetians fled and attempted  
to find safety in neighboring villages, but  
the vastly depleted army was captured  
and returned to their territory. Chiefs  
of the other tribes thanked Caesar for vanquishing  
the Helvetians and asked for protection against  
the German Segernian who under  
ARIOVISTUS had moved into Gaul

58 → 49 BC

Caesar was away from Rome for 10 yrs. conquering Gaul and extending the Roman power as far as Germany.

During Caesar's absence Pompey secured again the position of Consul for himself. He became leader of the Aristocratic Party while

Cassius still remained loyal to  
the democratic party

583c

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Batts against nemates.

58 BC

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Battle of Lugdunum

59 B C

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Caesar defeated the Helvetians  
at BILBRIDE  
AND the SUEDI at MULDUSE.

58 BC (Autumn)

Battle

Victory over ARIOVIST

near Vaulhouse in Alsace  
against the ~~Segusi~~ Suevi.  
Caesar overthrew the Suevi.  
Then Caesar stationed troops between  
the SAÔNE and upper RHÔNE

There was a fifteen day jubilation,



58 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

(? - c47 BC) AULUS GABINIUS

A Roman Politician. Tribune of the Plebs (66 BC). Passed the famous

~~GABIAN~~ GABINIAN law which gave POMPEY command of the war against the Pirates. Praetor (61 BC), Consul (58 BC). Supported the banishment of Cicero. Proconsul in Syria (57 BC).

Invaded Egypt and set PTOLEMY AULETES on the throne of Egypt against the command.

of the Senate (55 BC). On his return to  
Rome, though defended by Cicero, he was  
banished. Recalled by Caesar (49 BC).  
Died in Delphicum

58 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

In Rome, SCAPURUS built a  
theater to accommodate  
30,000 spectators

58BC

1912 Dates J-BK

SUFVI under ARIOVISTUS  
were defeated by Caesar.

58BC → 56BC

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Mark Antony campaigned in  
Syria with AULUS GABINIUS  
and then in ~~Salt~~ <sup>Saul</sup> with J. Caesar.  
who made a protégé of him.

58BC

Cicero's courage failed him as Clodius' bill was being put to a vote. He left Rome before the measure was put to a vote and retired to Greece.

58 BC

Caesar married his 3rd wife CALPURNIA. in 59 BC

He was regarded as a ladies man  
One of his best known affairs was with Servilia, mother of Brutus.

More notorious was his affair with Cleopatra, by whom he had an illegitimate son

Cassian (Cassian was ordered killed  
by Augustus)



58 BC  $\rightarrow$  51 BC

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Caesar was occupied by the Gallic Wars, although he was always in close contact with developments in Rome.

When Caesar became proconsul of Transalpine Gaul, the province included only southern Gaul. But Gallic tribes soon asked him to intervene to protect them against other tribes.

58BC - 51BC

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## GALLIC WAR

Gauls are conquered by Caesar

BATTLES: BIBRACTE (AUTUN); ALESIA (ALISE  
SAINTE-REINE)

LEADERS: CAESAR; ARIOVISTUS  
VERCINGETORIX

58-51BC

Gallic Wars  
Campaigns in Gaul by  
Julius Caesar during his two  
terms as proconsul

The Helvetians tried to force  
their way across the  
Rhine R.

Caesar built a barricade  
and pushed the Helvetians  
back.

the Romans destroyed their  
army

58 BC  $\Rightarrow$  46 BC

Cal.

Since 58 BC there had been only one intercalation of the intercalary month in Rome.

Supposed to be one every 2 yrs.

58 BC

CELTS

Caesar arrives in Gaul. He defeats  
the Helvetians at BIBRACTE, the  
Suebi at Mulhouse.

588c

DURANT

24 PRUS

58 BC

DURANT

Caesar

At his own expense, and without the authority, he should have sought from the Senate, he raised and equipped four extra legions besides the four already provided him. He sent a peremptory invitation to ARIOVISTUS to come and discuss the situation. Ariovistus refused. Many Gallic tribes asked for Caesar's protection. Caesar declared war against both ARIOVISTUS and the HELVETII, marched northward, and met the Helvetian avalanche



in a bloody battle at Bibracte, Capital of the AEDUI,  
near the modern AUTUN. Caesar's legions won, but by  
a narrow margin. The Helvetii offered to return to their  
Swiss homeland, Caesar agreed to give them safe passage,  
but on condition that their territory should accept the  
rule of Rome. All Gaul now sent him thanks & begged  
his aid against ARIOVISTUS. He met the Germans  
near OSTHEIM (10 mi west of Rhine, 160 mi north of  
Cologne) and slew or captured nearly all of them.  
ARIOVISTUS escaped but died soon thereafter.

58BC

DURANT

CLODIUS made the dole completely free to all who came for it. He passed bills through the assembly forbidding the use of religious vetoes against legislative procedures and restoring the legality of the collegia which the senate had tried to disband.

(Clodius was a tribune).

Clodius persuaded the Assembly

to send CATO as commissioner to CYPRUS  
and to pass a decree banishing any man  
who had put Roman citizens to death with-  
out securing, as law required, the  
Assembly's consent. Cicero saw that  
the measure was aimed at him and  
fled to Greece, where they offered him hospitality  
and honors. The Assembly decreed that Cicero's  
property should be confiscated, and his house  
on the Palatine was razed to the ground.

58BC

Cato the younger was sent by law  
of Publius CLODIUS to oversee the  
annexation of Cyprus

58 BC

Lucius Calpurnius Piso  
was Consul. He was grandson  
of Lucius Calpurnius Piso who  
was consul in 12 BC

This Piso was father of Caesar's  
wife Calpurnia.

Gaul was divided into  
three major tribes; the  
Belgians, the Aquitanians, and  
the Gauls (Celts)

The Helvetians were bravest  
of the Gauls. They were constantly  
at war with the Germans

58 B.C.

Publius Clodius Pulcher  
tribune of plebs  
He was murdered in 52 B.C.

58 BC

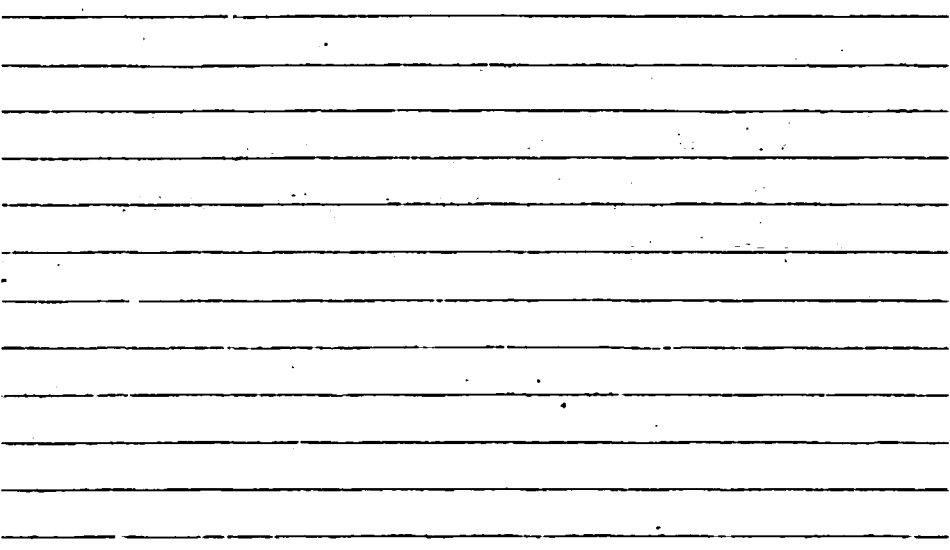
The two new legions raised in the winter of 58 B.C. were the 13th and 14th. This addition brought Caesar's army up to the 8th legions, at which strength it remained until 54 B.C.



58 BC

LUCIUS PISO was Consul

(His daughter Calpurnia, married  
by Caesar in 59 BC.)



Mar 28 58 B C

In Consulship of Lucius PISO and  
Aulus Sabinus, the Helvetii fixed  
this day for a general muster on the  
bank of the Rhone.

When Caesar was informed that they were  
attempting to pass through the Province, he  
left Komax once and travelled post haste to  
the neighborhood of Geneva. He received

fresh troops throughout the Province and  
had the bridge at Geneva destroyed.  
The Helvetii sent Nammias and Verucloctius  
and some illustrious citizens to meet with Caesar.  
He told them he would consider the matter at  
Lecce (so the levied troops could be assembled)  
They were to return 13th April

13 April 58 BC

Envoys from the Helvetii returned to Caesar. He told them that it would be contrary to precedent and the traditions of the Roman state to allow anyone to march through the Province, and that if they tried to use force, he would stop them.

Some of the Helvetii lashed boats together and made a number of rafts.

But the Roman troops always hastened up  
to the danger points and aided by the fortification  
drove them back with volley of missiles and  
forced them to abandon their attempts.

58BC

BIBRACTE (AUTUN) Roman  
legions under Caesar  
routed large Helvetii  
Army during Gallic  
Wars in present-day  
France

April 58 BC

Caesar had his legion (I) + the troops he raised in the Province to fortify the bank of the Rhine for a distance of 18 miles between Lake Geneva and the Jura (the frontier between the Helvetii and the Sequani



58 BC

April / May

Caesar defeated the Helvetii

263,000 Helvetii

36,000 Tulingi

14,000 Latovici

23,000 Rauraci

32,000 Boii

368,000

Caesar ordered a census taken of those who returned home = 110,000.

58 BC

Clodius was tribune. He had aggravated conditions at Rome.

This and Caesar's military successes could hardly have failed to arouse Pompey's jealousy.

58 BC → ~~54 BC~~ 57 BC

Caesar had completed 2 important campaigns in a single summer

- ① Defeated Helvetii
- ② Defeated ARDVISTUS (& Germans).

He now took the Army into winter quarters in the country of the SEQUANI somewhat earlier than the usual time of yr and

leaving LABIENUS in command,  
started from northern Italy to  
hold the assize

58BC

Caesar was informed that the Helvetii intended to cross the territories of the Sequani and the Redui and enter the country of the Santoni (which was not far from that of the Tolosates, a tribe living in the Roman Province).

Leaving Titus Labienus, one of his generals, in charge of the fortifications he had constructed, Caesar marched at top speed into northern Italy, enrolled two new legions there, sent for the three

which were in winter quarters near Aquileia  
and hastened back with all force by the shortest  
route over the Alps into Gaul. An attempt was  
made to hinder his march by the LEUTRONES, GRATIOCELLI,  
and CATURIGES, who seized some commanding heights,  
Beating them off in several engagements, Caesar marched  
in six days from Oclum, the westernmost town  
in the Alpine district of Italy, into the territory of  
the VOCONTII in the Provence, and then continued  
through the country of the ALLOBROGES into that of  
the SEGUSSIAVI, the first people on the west bank of  
the Rhine who live beyond the Provincial frontier

58 BC

Caesar repulsed the HELVETII.

C 586C

Caesar never placed a tribune  
at the head of a legion

The principal officers in the  
later Republic were the LEGATES

Or lieutenants of the commander-  
in-chief

Before the imperial period  
the legion had no permanent



Commander.

58 BC - 51 BC

III III Caesar's Campaigns

The following eight years witnessed those brilliant campaigns which ended in the complete subjugation of Gaul, and its acceptance of the laws, language and civilization of Rome. The first three years of war brought all Gaul under foot, but the love of liberty was still too strong, and dangerous revolts broke out year after year.

58BC

After the Helvetii were defeated.

Expulsion of ARIOVISTUS from Gaul

58BC -> 49BC

Cassius firmly established his reputation in the GALLIC WARS in which he reduced all Gaul to Roman Control.

These campaigns proved him one of the greatest commanders of all time. In them he revealed his consummate military genius, characterized by

by quick, sure judgment and  
endurable energy. The  
campaigns also developed the  
personal devotion of the legions  
to Caesar. His personal interest  
in the men (he knew them all  
by name) and his willingness  
to undergo every hardship made  
him the ~~idol~~ idol of the army.

63 BC (DEC)

- CAESAR -

(2)

Caesar advocated mercy for CATILINE

62 BC (40 yrs) B.C. CLODIUS & Caesar's 2nd wife POMPEIA were involved in a scandal concerning violation of sacred rites of BONA DEA. Caesar obtained divorce.

61 BC - served as proconsul in Spain

60 BC - Returned to Rome, Ambitious for consulate  
(42 yrs)

Organized the 1st TRIVIRATE - Pompey, commander in chief of Army, M. LICINIUS CRASSUS, richest man in Rome and Caesar. Pompey & Crassus were jealous of ea. other, but Caesar kept it going.

59 BC - married CALPURNIA

59 BC - CONSUL, secured passage of an agrarian law providing CAMPANIAN lands for 20,000 poor citizens & veterans

58BC-54BC

- CAESAR -

He was assigned the rule of Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul and ILLYRICUM with 4 legions.

56BC - Patched up Crassus & Pompey. Agreement that Crassus & Pompey should both be consuls in 55BC and their provincial provinces should be Syria & Spain respectively. Extended his command in Gaul to 49BC.

58BC-49BC - Reduced all Gaul to Roman control. These campaigns proved him one of the greatest commanders of all time. Also personal devotion of legions to Caesar.

54BC - Death of his daughter Julia (Pompey's wife since 59BC)

53BC - Crassus died in Parthia. End of 1st Triumvirate. Senate began to support Pompey.

52BC - Pompey made sole consul.

Dec. 50BC Caesar wrote the senate he would give up his army if Pompey would give up his. Senate was furious - demanded that Caesar disband his army at once. an illegal bill since Caesar was entitled to keep his army until his term was up.

58 BC

Following his consulship in 59 BC  
Caesar spent nine years conquering  
Gaul where he accumulated a fortune  
in plunder and trained a loyal army of  
peerless veterans — LUCCA MEETING

58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50

Crossed Rubicon in 49 BC



1st Cent. B.C. 58 B.C.

CLODIA

Sister of PUBLIUS CLODIUS<sup>(d 52 B.C.)</sup>, famous among the ancient Romans for her beauty. She was suspected of murdering her husband Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CERE, and she accused her lover M. CAELIUS RUFUS, of trying to murder her. According to tradition one of her many lovers was the poet CATULLUS; if this is true then it was she whom he immortalized as LESBIA

58BC-50BC

## CAESAR'S GALLIC WARS

When Caesar took charge, Rome held only the extreme southern part of what is now France, but had alliances with a few of the tribes that lived beyond the provincial frontier. Before he went to Gaul, Caesar knew that the Helvetians, under pressure from the Germans, were planning to migrate en masse westward from their home in present-day Switzerland crossing a part of the Roman province on their way.

As soon as Cicerio was out of the way, Caesar left Italy and made all speed to his army. There

he waited for a good chance to defeat the invaders, said to number about 400,000, including their families; for they had made war on Rome and were looting the fields of Roman allies in Gaul. He followed them and inflicted a decisive defeat; the surviving Helvetians were sent back to their former home. Caesar won great prestige by his first victory. In central Gaul he posed as protector of the Gauls from outside invaders. There he learned that a powerful German leader was preparing to seize part of Gaul by force; the Gallic chieftains begged Caesar to help them. With this excellent excuse he marched eastward, defeated the Germans in Alsace and drove them back across the Rhine. In his "Commentaries on the Gallic War" he took the greatest pains to show that he had not taken the offensive but fought only in defense of Roman territory or Roman allies.

58-50 BC 57 BC

Caesar's Gallic Wars

He left his army quartered north of his province where some of the tribes thought it threatened their liberty. He returned to Cisalpine Gaul (south of the Alps) to perform his judicial and administrative duties as governor. Back with the legions the following spring, he learned that the tribes of the extreme north had made a league to drive the Romans ~~off~~ out of Gaul. He marched northward & fought a hard battle with the <sup>58 BC</sup> BELGAE. His troops, surprised while building their camp, were almost beaten; but he seized weapons from a soldier, led the counter-

attack in person, and turned defeat into victory.  
The beaten foe submitted and Caesar gave them lenient terms.

Rebells kept Caesar hard at work for six yrs more.

Towards summer of 57 BC, the Veneti, a maritime people of Brittany, were aroused by Caesar's plan to cross over to Britain, and in the spring of 56 BC they were in open revolt. Caesar had to build a navy to deal with these people who had great sailing ships on the Atlantic, for his army could make no impression until a naval battle decided the issue. In this, the Romans attached sharp sickles to long poles and used these to cut the sail ropes on the enemy ships. As the latter had no oars, they were helpless against the Roman galleys.

~~56 BC~~ 58 BC - 57 BC - 56 BC

Cicero fled without any attempt at defense. His property was seized and a mob wrecked his house. Pompey left his home by the back door to avoid an assassin. Cato was sent on a foreign mission (for 3 yrs). The next yr a private war broke out between the rival gangs of Clodius and Milo, a partisan of the Senate; and there were several bad fights. Clodius gradually lost his power and Cicero was able to return to Rome (56 B.C.)